Ea 44

American Iris Society

October, 1923

No. 9

William Mohr

Edited by the Secretary
R. S. STURTEVANT

9.25

CONTENTS

William Mohr and his work, *Sydney B. Mitchell* 3
Notes on Hybridization from letters of William Mohr..... 8
Bulbous Irises, with lists of recommended varieties from M. Hoog, R. W. Wallace, and others.
Spanish Irises and English Irises 15
Dutch Irises 17
The Dutch Iris in California, *Orpet* 18
Odd Bulbous Irises, *R. S. Sturtevant* 22
By-Paths Among the Irises, *Mrs. E. P. McKinney* 25
Descriptions of varieties, Part III 30
List of varieties described..... 40

We are indebted to M. Hoog and Mr. Mitchell for our illustrations.

MISSOURI BOTANIC
RECEIVED
SEP 13
GARDEN LIBRARY

Parisiana x Gatesi, (Mohr)
S. 4 x 3 1-2 in. F.3 1-2 x in. Height 21 in,

William Mohr and His Work

Sydney B. Mitchell

At the very hour when the nation was paying its last respects to its dead president in his native town, I was attending the funeral of William Mohr and his wife, Frieda Mohr, who had a few days before been instantly killed by an express train which struck the automobile in which they were riding with some neighbors. Of a party of six, but one, little Marian Mohr, their only child, escaped, and though seriously injured she will undoubtedly get better. To me the news came as a great shock in the loss of a man of whom I had become very fond; to all lovers of irises it means the passing of an earnest and inspired worker with their favorite flower, a hybridizer from whom much was to be expected and with whose death much of his work must stop.

William Mohr was born on the ranch on which he spent his whole life. His father had come from Schleswig-Holstein in 1852 and had bought the land from the old Spanish Castro family, whose huge rancho antedated the Americans. At the time of his death he owned about four hundred acres around Mount Eden, a little hamlet between the hills and San Francisco Bay about twenty-five miles south of my home in Berkeley. Here he lived a simple, pleasant life, for his marriage had been a happy one and his wife was just the cheerful, energetic mate needed by so shy and retiring a man. Most of his ranch was rented out to vegetable growers, who like the rich valley soil, but he kept about sixty acres on which to grow his own strains of wheat and barley and the fruits and flowers of which he was so fond. Two or three acres around the big ranch house were his garden, not a show place nor one developed along landscape lines, but a glorious garden for the plant lover and a fine experimental ground for his hybridizing. Mr. Mohr was 52 at the time of his death and for forty years he had been growing flowers, so that a visit to his ranch at almost any time of year was interesting. He had fine daffodils and was raising even these from seed. He had many seedling Darwin tulips, including a pure white one over two feet high. His strain of polyanthus primroses was the most vigorous I have ever seen and was gradually developing very large flowers in fine colors; every year showed an improvement. Huge wistarias climbed over the house and pergola; Clematis montana in various shades of pink, his own seedlings, grew up into the tall palm trees, and fine tree peonies, obtained years ago from Japan, flowered each year in a shady place near the house, lilies blossoming among them in midsummer. In April there were hundreds of South African bulbs in bloom, ixias predominating, and in May colochortus were plentiful. It was there I first saw eremurus in bloom, and many alstroemerias, among others A. Chilensis, from seed in hundreds, giving a wonderful effect as of Ghent azaleas, in the half shade of fruit trees. He was always fond of bulbous flowers and had in past years imported many from Van Tubergen, such things now rarely seen here as Milla biflora, Sternbergia lutea (the "lily of the fields" of the Bible), and Nerines. He grew Amaryllis and Crinums and had crossed them but the hybrids have not yet flowered.

He had always been fond of raising things from seed and getting bulbous plants in that way, an uncommon habit in America. His interest in gardening began when he was a child, and long before he took up irises he had done much crossing of carnations and Lady Washington pelargoniums, but diseases destroyed the first and a couple of bad frosts killed most of the latter. Practically all the wheat he grew was

Korolkowi, Mesopotamica, Korolkowi x Mesopotamica

the result of his own crosses and selections, and was sold to neighbors for seed.

His work with irises began about ten years ago, when he had only a few of the then quite ordinary bearded varieties, but he soon imported Regelias and Oncocyclus and their hybrids and began work on them, and to improve his strictly bearded irises he got Mesopotamica, Cypriana, and other Asiatic species. For years he worked away on this flower by himself as he had done with others, and during that time got some quite remarkable results, but with the added stimulus of letters from Miss Sturtevant, Dr. Berry, and others, and the visits which I from my close proximity was able to pay him he became more absorbed in this particular flower, and at the time of his death was raising thousands of seedlings in a wider range than any other hybridizer whose work I know, Reglio-cyclus, Regelias and Oncocyclus crosses with pogonirises, bearded irises of all classes, Spuria, and crosses of Sibiricas and our native irises.

His crosses between Regelias and Oncocyclus gave nothing remarkable. He merely followed in the footsteps of Sir Michael Foster and G. C. Van Tubergen, and though I have seen many beautiful seedlings of this class in his garden they show no great advance in color range or vigor. They were chiefly useful in extending the season and in giving him pollen and seed bearers. He grew them in much raised beds of almost pure river sand, where with a little attention to dusting with sul-

phur after a raw wet night he kept them growing and blooming fairly well. The summers here are quite rainless, so there is no problem of drying off. In his constant effort to add vigor, to get real garden plants, he attempted to combine them with pogonirises. Van Tubergen's Iberica macrantha cross, henceforth referred to as Ibmacrantha, proved to have potent pollen and gave many attractive seedlings when crossed with Oncocyclus, but with the reduction of the pogoniris blood to a quarter the seedlings showed little vigor. Of all these I liked best a lovely Lorteti X Ibmacrantha, a huge flower with blue standards and netted falls of a bronzy red, much inclined to cinnamon. When Ibmacrantha was combined with pure bearded irises he found that most Oncocyclus characteristics dropped out, yet some resultant seedlings, notably a big red-violet Oriflamme X Ibmacrantha, is quite distinct and fine, and still another one where the Oncocyclus is only one-eighth bids fair to be one of the finest dark irises ever raised, according to one of our largest growers who happened to see it in flower.

Crosses of Regelias with bearded irises have given interesting results. Most breeders who have combined these have had to use a pumila or other dwarf for the bearded parent, with the natural result of short flower stems. Mr. Mohr was so favored in climate that he could and did use I. germanica and Mesopotamica in his crosses with Korolkowi with vigorous resultant hybrids. Carmelo is best known, as it was the first such cross, a flower of unusual grey-blue borne freely on a plant of distinctive growth. But there are others even more novel in their coloring—Bellorio, with narrow mouse colored flowers on a well branched stem thirty inches high is absolutely distinct from anything I have ever seen. I have in mind also a lovely crushed raspberry flower, not however as vigorous as the above and perhaps not a commercial possibility. Among the crosses are some fine big flowers with shades of grey-blue found in no other flower except Salpiglossis. Some of these are as large as Mesopotamica, and though in many the stems are rather too flexuous, the flowers are of good shape and excellent for cutting.

His few successful crosses between an Oncocyclus and a pogoniris have not all flowered, but such as have are entirely distinct from those of Sir Michael Foster. The outstanding one is a Parisiana X Gatesii which was first exhibited at the show in Oakland last spring under the tentative name of Jubileo. This will in all probability be renamed William Mohr, as it was his greatest pride. The ground color of this noble flower is white, finely veined with manganese violet, the standards faintly flushed lilac, a warm soft effect very different from the dark sombre flowers which have generally come from Oncocyclus crosses. Actual measurements of a flower the first year it bloomed were—standards 2¾ x 3¼ inches, falls 2 x 3 inches. The shape is fine and stems are quite rigid and in favorable locations nearly 2 feet high. Unlike the pure Oncocyclus, the stems bear two flower heads, each of which develop two flowers, and as they are of fine heavy texture the season of bloom is quite long. Under Californian conditions the plant grows well and makes reasonable increase. It has wintered in one eastern garden but has yet to flower outside its native state. When exhibited last May it seemed in the eyes of many enthusiasts the finest iris flower they had seen.

It is not improbable also that there will be interesting posthumus seedlings of Oncocyclus-pogoniris parentage, for seeds of such crosses are very slow to germinate and the seed beds contain many still unsprouted. Mr. Mohr certainly satisfied himself that Oncocyclus-pogoniris seedlings are not necessarily sterile. It was through such combinations that he hoped to get new colorings in plants of vigor and permanency.

His work among the bearded irises went back several years, and a less conservative breeder would certainly have named many of even his earlier seedlings. In general he did not care to go any further with seedlings which did not contain enough Mesopotamica blood to give large flowers and tall branched stems, yet he did raise some desirable things among the smaller but hardier sections. Prince Lohengrin (Juniata X Lohengrin) is a real improvement over Lohengrin, and Ramona and Silverado (sister seedlings of Juniata X Pfauenauge) are new and attractive blends. Two plicata seedlings he particularly liked were a creamy white of which the standards are quite distinctly edged yellow (this is to be called Gaviota, the Spanish for Seagull), and a pallida whose pale lavender ground is distinctly tinted with pink and darker lavender.

It was, however, with Mesopotamica seedlings that he excelled, as he found crosses with it as a parent gave a certain proportion of flowers of fine size and shape, often on tall stems, sometimes branched so low and widely as to suggest candelabra. With Juniata it gave Conquistador, with Parisiana it gave Balboa and others, with Oriflamme the biggest lavenders and mauves I have yet seen, and with Eldorado a wide range of coloring including one which is somewhat like Asia yet distinct enough to be named—Coronado. Kashmir White and Miss Willmott are perhaps not the best parents for irises to be grown in cold wet climates, but they proved to have valuable qualities as parents and even in the first generations gave such distinct lavenders as Marian Mohr and Santa Barbara, the former a pale lavender of beautiful finish, the latter the most popular pale "blue" iris in our own garden last season.

Caterina was used to a lesser extent, but enough to give two seedlings of value, one pure white, another with just a flush of pale blue on its white ground. The former has been flowered in Massachusetts and seems even better than in California.

Last year there were many second generation seedlings from Mesopotamica, that is in many cases seedlings which have only twenty-five per cent of that variety in their make-up, so will be presumably quite hardy everywhere. From many hundreds I remember best a few which retained the large flowers and tall branched stems of Mesopotamica, but to which the other parents had given stiffness of stem and fine colorings in a wide range. I particularly admired some excellent light red-violets, purple pinks, and distinct blends, very real advances over any previous varieties in their color range, many of them unmatched in shade by any variety I know. The variety this year was amazing, and selection of the best among them will take some time, where so many were large and outstanding.

All these were really by-products of his attempts to get large yellow bearded irises, the aim of nearly all his crosses of recent years. Though nothing which has yet flowered showed the goal as reached, several interesting steps toward it were made. His climate and large garden of varying aspects allowed him to cross yellow pumilas with Trojana and Mesopotamica, and in a majority of cases he got yellow progeny. Soledad is as yet the only one named, but last spring some Mesopotamica seedlings first flowered, the largest yellows I have seen but still rather pale in color. Bosnia Macrantha gave some fine heavy-textured cream flowers, and one Conquistador seedling 3½ feet tall was a pale yellow of Caterina type, the most promising of thousands of bearded irises which he has raised. He had hopes of further progress among the many seedlings due to flower next spring. He had been forcing these on to make sure they would bloom the first season after germination, and already one yellow has flowered prematurely this fall from a seed sown

Iris Marian Mohr and herself, May, 1918
Large flower 7 inches long.

last fall. Albinos have been appearing quite generally, and I shall be much surprised if the next season does not show finer whites than we have yet had, and plicatas of part Mesopotamica parentage are also due.

Some mention of his methods may interest other breeders. He preferred to make his crosses in the morning if possible, for a bright sunny period following this operation seemed to favor the setting of seed. This last was collected in August, dried in paper bags, and sown in September or October in rows in shallow sandy seed beds. A few seedlings would usually come up in the fall, but most appeared next spring. When a couple of inches high they would be put out in rows a foot apart where they were to bloom. Like most breeders he found certain parents,—seedlings not in themselves worth naming,—to be valuable because they seemed to cause variation. Plicatas, or seedlings having plicata parentage, impressed him as "letting go" easily; they gave many of his most interesting seedlings. He came to believe that the experience of others working in different climates was not necessarily of value to him, for in some cases, as with onco-pogoniris crosses and in the use of Eldorado as a parent, he got excellent results which might have come earlier had he not allowed himself to be influenced by opinions based on data not of universal application. Though without formal scientific training, by reading and experiment he came to have a real scientific attitude toward his breeding, an acceptance of his ignorance of the factors making for variation, combined with a perfect willingness to try all likely lines. He was a man of singularly modest character, always unready to praise his own productions, always unwilling to judge adversely those of other breeders. His feeling that even the best of today's varieties were to be superseded by finer ones made him slow to name any of his own seedlings. If even the finest ones were not good parents he soon lost interest in them.

It was to the future of his favorite flower that he always looked, so that to me there seems a peculiar pathos in that he should have been cut down while still in his prime and not permitted to see many of the results of his own good work.

Notes on Hybridization

From letters of William Mohr

From boyhood Mr. Mohr had been growing flowers. He had crossed carnations and Lady Washington Pelargoniums and even recently had worked with primulas, nerines, tulips, and hybrid wheat as well as with the irises. It was, however, in 1919 that a visit from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Berry gave a new impetus to his iris experiments and from that date there has been an active correspondence with Miss Sturtevant on iris genetics.

In response to a previous suggestion that Gatesi and Lorteti should prove good parents as well as entirely untried ones, he wrote in 1919 that he had secured a few seed before the parent plants had succumbed to an unusually wet winter. At that time there were some 400 pogon seedlings, 100 apogons, and about 130 of regelia or oncocyclus parentage in his seedbeds and his collection contained an unusual variety of species and hybrids of the latter classes. Already he was striving for tall, large flowered yellows and had two of Trojana x yellow pumila parentage that were promising.

Kashmiriana had been used liberally and in 1920 the first generation produced such small, common, lavender flowers that it was given up until in F2 some years later a fair proportion of whites appeared, some of them with a creamy tint at the haft. In these early years mesopo-

tamica had been used with varieties like Juniata, Parisiana, Iris King, Leda and Pfauenague, and these together with Trojana, germanica, cypriana, Carthusian and Caterina appear again and again in the records, often in combination with Korolkowi, Susiana, Lorteti, Gatesi, even Lady Lilford, and particularly with Ib-macrantha, itself an Onco-pogon cross.

In 1920 his seed crop numbered 845 and he mentions Lorteti x Ib-macrantha seedlings and a cross between Kororkowi and mesopotamica with good sized blooms veined somewhat like a Salpiglossis and with a similar sheen. Mesopotamica x Ib-macrantha had given six inch blooms on a well-branched stem, and trojana x the hybrid a slender 12 inch stalk.

The seed was planted in raised beds, four inches apart in lines and carefully recorded. For example in 1921 he mentions the germination of oncocylus and regila x pogon seeds, a few from the 1918 planting, more from that of 1917, and one each dating from 1914 and 1916. I was surprised to find reports of fertile pollen on the Regliocyclus varieties Thetis, Beatrix, Charon and Medusa, and also on his own hybrids of Lorteti x Ib-macrantha, Iberica x Ib-macrantha, and Korolkowi x germanica. Lady Lilford had also proved fertile tho the seedling was lost. Korolkowi x germanica (Carmelo) and x germanica major have proved vigorous not only in California but in Massachusetts and Holland. Mesopotamica x Susiana was thrifty; Beatrix x Susiana produced 18 flowers to the plant; Medusa x Ib-macrantha flowers of iberica form some creamy and slightly veined and others brownish selfs. Parisiana Gatesi was proving not only fairly thrifty, but Mr. Berry, Mr. Mitchell, and others considered it the loveliest Iris flower they had ever seen. I shall hope that this year's one seed will thrive. The mesopotamica x Ib-macrantha seedlings are particularly distinctive, often three feet in height and of curious blue-tones, grey-lined.

Altho Mr. Mohr reported that the pollen of these onco-regelia things often spoiled before the anthers opened his success with so wide a range of parents extends the range of possibilities far beyond what breeders in less favorable climates have considered at all possible. It becomes increasingly apparent that we do not understand the conditions which control the viability of pollen.

These records, however, do not reveal Mr. Mohr's continual efforts towards the production of tall, large flowered yellows. Many crosses were made with this in view both among his own seedlings and with Shekinah and others from Miss Sturtevant that promised yellow progeny. In 1922 he wrote "Our seedlings did not bring us anything strikingly unusual but perhaps there may be a few good ancestors among them. Mesopotomica x Yellow pumila gave pale yellow flowers of fair size; 30 in. Trojana x yellow pumila 50% pale yellows with 30 in. stalks, Tro-Celestial a pale yellow with very long falls. There is much room for improvement in all of the above especially in substance and color."

In 1923 we have more notes on yellows. "((Dalmatica x Prestige)x (Juniata x mesopotamica)) gave a pale creamy yellow with large bold flowers of good form on branching stems about three and a half feet in height. (Bosniamac x meso.) x Marian Mohr gave large pale yellow flowers but with clubbed stems only 30 inches high. Soledad x (Tro-Celestial x meso.) also came with club stems but the flowers were pale yellow, large and of good substance. Tro-Celestial x pumila gave light lemon flowers of good size and fine form but only 30 in. in height". These were but a few of this year's yellows that prove the steady progress towards the ideal. A number of them contain a strain of Miss

Sturtevant's work in the same direction and it is most fortunate that Mr. Mitchell is not only familiar with Mr. Mohr's work but plans to continue it. With a 1923 planting of some 2100 seeds the future should hold much in store for us.

The following are odd notes that should prove of interest to breeders. Mr. Mohr was most retiring and looked upon his seedlings merely as steps towards the desired goal. For a number of years now Miss Sturtevant and I had urged him to introduce a number that had proved among the finest things in our garden, but he wished not only to introduce only those of the highest standard, but to introduce them at such reasonable prices that all might share in their beauties. I am thankful that the stock of some of his earlier varieties made this possible before his death. The iris growers in the north may have difficulty in growing many of mesopotamica parentage, but we have found them of outstanding quality.

(Caterina x Iris King) x Ib-macranthe, S. bluish; F. copper shaded.

Kashmir White S. x (Juniata x Mithras) an almost exact Lent A. Williamson.

(Juniata x Jacquesiana) x Shekinah gave a whole batch of yellows and blends.

Tectorum alba x pogon has set seed.

Stolonifera has set seed, but never sprouted.

Iberica ochracea x Ib-macrantha pink lavender flushed standards and falls heavily mottled brownish maroon on a yellow ground.

Lorteti x Charon gave (some 32) neutral brown-black flowers veined darker and a dark signal blotch on the falls.

Hoogiana x Conquistador (a 6 ft. seedling of Juniata x mesopotamica) should give some new blues.

(Juniata x Leda) x Rose Unique gave various shades of lavender-pink flowers of good size and most of them 2½ to 3 ft. high.

Caterina x Iris King gave dull blue flowers of varying shades, some with lighter edges and rather weak stems.

Juniata x Iris King gave flowers of purplish blue with brownish shadings on the hafts. Eldorado x mesopotamica gave blends but usually flexuous stalks.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH IRISES

(The Xiphium Group)

There seem to be no American sources of information concerning this group and I have selected passages from "Bulbous Irises" by Sir Michael Foster and from "The Genus Iris" by W. R. Dykes.

Mr. Hoog emphasizes the point that to ensure good flowering the English Irises should be planted as early in the fall as possible, preferably in early September. As imported bulbs rarely reach us before mid-October this recommendation may explain our lack of success in this country.

This group of irises is markedly western and European, the Spanish irises with headquarters in Spain, Portugal and Algiers, but ranging into Southern France and Italy, the English irises from the Pyrenees. There are six species, xiphoides, xiphium, juncea, Boisseri, filifolia, and tingitana, but of these juncea and Boisseri are rarely grown in this country and filifolia and tingitana do not sufficiently differ in appearance from the many Spanish and English varieties to secure prominent notice.

"The differences between these last two are many and striking. The foliage in the English irises is much broader than in the Spanish irises, and while the latter often "spears", and with me always does so in late autumn, the shoot appearing as an awl-like spike, the latter does not

appear until spring, and the shoot on its first appearance has more the form of a nipple. The parts of the Spanish iris are narrow, rigid, formal, the fall is extended more or less horizontally, and the style lies close down upon the fall, so that the tunnel leading to the nectar is very complete; by reason of these features the flower has a striking resemblance to that of the "spuria" group of rhizomatous irises. The parts of the English iris are much larger and broader, especially the blade of the fall, are lax, with a more graceful sweep, and the edge of the fall is generally very wavy; the style is often raised high above the fall, so that the tunnel is a very open one. The color of the Spanish irises taking in all its varieties, is limited to blue, blue-purple, yellow and white, with a variable admixture of brown, a distinctly red-purple or red never occurring. The color of the English iris is limited to blue, to purple of all tints from a nearly pure blue to a nearly pure red, and to white, yellow being conspicuous by its absence. Though repeated seeding has produced a great variety of color, the various forms now cultivated, apart from size and color, are all exceedingly alike. This is interesting in connection with the narrow geographical distribution of the species. Iris xiphioides, indeed may be regarded as the type of a really good species.

The Spanish iris, I.xiphium, on the other hand has not only a much wider range but also comes very close to other species. Among the wild forms two types may be recognized, in the one the prevailing color is blue or purple, in the other yellow, (the variety lusitanica) and in the various varieties we may recognize the two types variously intermingled.

Turning now to cultivation of the Xiphium group of Irises, the first thing to note is the contrast between the needs of the Spanish and the English Iris. Both profit as regards vigor of bloom by good exposure to sunshine; but while the Spanish iris delights in a dry spot, the English iris insists on an adequate supply of moisture at its roots in summer. The different circumstances under which the two forms naturally thrive is indicated by their manner of growth. The Spanish begins to shoot in late autumn and the foliage has reached some height before winter sets in. The English, on the other hand, does not spear until winter is practically over; in its native wet habitat it has learnt to avoid winter growth. If he whose garden is adapted to the English Iris wishes to grow Spanish ones, let him take up the bulbs yearly, planting them somewhat late in a sunny, dry spot where the soil is a moderately light, but not too sandy loam, while for the English Iris he should choose his dampest, but unshaded situation, giving the preference as regards soil to a black vegetable mould rich in humus and supply artificially the moisture which may be lacking to the plants while they are making foliage and preparing to bloom".*

With the exception of I.xiphioides the members of this group all delight in a soil that becomes dry and warm in summer so that their bulbs are adequately ripened. Unless therefore the soil and the climate naturally provide such a resting period, it becomes necessary to lift the bulbs when the leaves turn yellow about the end of July and store them in sand or other dry material for about a month. Bulbs that have been lifted should not be left exposed to the sun and air longer than is necessary to dry the earth that remains clinging to them, or they will begin to wither and lose their plumpness. The stock of these bulbs increases rapidly when the offsets are removed and planted out a few inches apart. They grow to flowering size in one or two years.

As a general rule seeds of the bulbous species should be sown as

*Adapted from The Genus Iris by W. R. Dykes.

Spanish Irises

soon as the capsules burst. They seem to germinate most readily in the open air and are easily raised tho they may take four years to bloom. Seedlings of the English iris apparently always at first produce flowers

of a uniform color and only change into flaked and mottled varieties after an indefinite number of years.*

LIST OF RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

The following varieties are recommended by C. G. van Tubergen, Jr. R.W.Wallace, or James A. Brown, the latter an American grower that Mr.Wister interviewed last spring.

English Irises

Beethoven, reddish-purple self. van T., Wal.
Bleu Aimable, purple claret. Wal.
de Lamartine, white, carmine-rosy flaked. van T., Wal.
Dora, cream flaked pale blue. Wal.
Dr. Hoog, dark purple. Wal.
Duke of Clarence, pale blue variegated darker. van T.
Emperor, dark purple. Wal.
Julius, large dark blue. van T.
King of the Blues, deep ultramarine, van T.
La Nuit, black purple. Wal.
La Marquise, dark purple. Wal.
Lusinda, pearl white shot with soft blue. van T.
Mauve Queen, mauve. van T., Wal.
Mer de Glace, white. van T.
Mirabeau, purple flaked darker. van T.
Montblanc, white. van T.
Perle des Jardins, pearl marbled blue. van T.
Prince of Wales, lavender-purple. Wal.
Princess Dagmar, white, marbled pale violet. van T., Wal.
Princess Juliana, large deep blue. van T., Wal.
The Giant (Blue Giant), rich purple flaked darker, large. van T,. Wal.

"This list might easily be extended as there are many varieties almost as good." Wallace.

Spanish Irises

Alexander von Humboldt, blue bicolor. van T., Wal., B.
Belle Chinoise, yellow self. van T., Wal. syn.Golden King or Prince, B.
British Queen, white with orange blotch, van T. Wal.,
Bronze Queen, Wal.
Cajanus, yellow. van T., Wal., B.
Chrysolora, yellow, Wal. syn. William I. B.
Excelsior, pearl and violet-blue. van T., Wal., B.
Flora, white tinged silvery blue. van T., Wal., B.
Giant, yellow. Wal.
Hercules, dark bronze. van T.. Wal.
Imperator, large brilliant blue. van T., Wal.
King of the Blues. van T., Wal., syn Count of Nassau, B.
King of the Whites. Wal.
Leander, yellow. Wal.
Louise (Coquette des Blanches), white tinged blue. van T., Wal., B.
Mozart, pale mauve and white, orange blotch. van T.
Ne plus ultra, blue-toned. Wal.
Philomena, mixed colors. Wal.
Prince Henry, violet-purple and bronze, orange blotch. van T., Wal., B.
Queen Wilhelmina, white. Wal., van T.
Reconnaisance, bronze-purple, late. van T., Wal.

*From "Bulbous Irises" by Sir Michael Foster published by the Royal Horticultural Society.

English Irises

Rossini, blue. Wal.
Royal Blue, Wal.
Sappho, bronze. Wal.
Souvenir, pale blue. van T., Wal.
Snowball, Wal.
Sweet Lavender, pale blue. van T.
Thunderbolt, golden bronze. van T., Wal. a very old variety but fine.
Unique, mixed colors. Wal.
Walter T. Ware, pale primrose. van T., Wal.
Weber, white to violet-blue, large. van T.

The following comparative lists submitted by Mr. C. Zeestraten of Bemus Point, N. Y., suggest the colorings of the Spanish Irises.

Dalmatica - Louise.
Aurea - Cajanus.
Flavescens - Chrysolora.
Jacquesiana - Hercules.
Caprice - King of the Blues.
Mme. Chereau - Philomena.
Iris King - Reconnaisance.
Lohengrin - Longfellow.
Rhein Nixe - Unique.
Quaker Lady - Thunderbolt.
Her Majesty - Emperor of the West.
Mrs. Horace Darwin - Snowball.

Dutch Irises

M. Hoog

At present we cannot trace definitely the origin of Iris hispanica and its varieties. It is generally accepted that the progenitor is I.xiphium, a species with blue flowers hailing from Southern Spain and Portugal but this does not explain the existence of garden varieties with yellow and bronze flowers. These last can hardly be traced back to I.lusitanica as that flowers a fortnight in advance of the Spanish irises and its hybrids retain this character.

In order to solve this problem my firm (C. G. van Tubergen, Jr.) set to work as early as 1891 and 1892 to cross several species found in Portugal, Spain, and Algiers among which are the orange-yellow and white flowered lusitanica and the pale blue flowered I.xiphium var. praecox (often wrongly listed as filifolia). The offspring did not settle the question of the origin of Spanish irises as they differed from these in all respects. Gradually by interbreeding and selection a strain has been developed that flowers two weeks in advance of the Spanish irises and has comparatively big, broad petaled flowers. The important fact in the Dutch Irises, as this new strain is called, is that, after a succession of hyacinths, early tulips, daffodils, and late tulips in our gardens, they fill the gap between the Darwin tulips and the Spanish irises.

Their culture is the same as for the Spanish. They are hardy and like a rather moist, but well-drained soil and have to be planted in September-October. The names of the varieties may seem unusual to an American, but for the most part they are named after well-known Dutch painters.

Note. W.R.Dykes reports that I.var praecox fertilized with pollen from the garden varieties of I.xiphium produces flowers very similar to the Dutch irises. He also suggests that the absence of a long perianth tube in the Dutch varieties emphasizes their relationship to I.xiphium which is the only species with that same character. Ed.

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES OF DUTCH IRISES

For convenience of reference I have combined various recommended lists. Mr. Hoog of the firm of C. G. van Tubergen, Jr., Haarlem, Holland which first introduced the Dutch Irises has forwarded one list. R. W.Wallace of Tunbridge Wells represents English judgments, Mr. Orpet one from California and Mr. Wister has noted the recommendations of James A. Brown of Cottage Gardens, Inc., wholesale growers in the San Francisco district.

The abbreviations van T., Wall, Or. and B, are, I think easily understood. It is well to remember that certain varieties may not be obtainable in this country, and that there are many varieties not included in this list.

A.C.Van den Berg, F.yellow; S.lighter. Or.
Adrian Backer, purple lilac, large. Or.
Albert Cuyp, glistening white with yellow blotch, tall. van T., Wal., Or.
A.L.Koster, White, late. Or.
Anton Mauve, delicate pearl-blue self. van T., Wal., Or. & B.
Apol, S.lilac; F.pure white. Or.
Bakker Korff, creamy yellow tinged pale blue, large. van T.
Berkemeyer, S.blue; F.greyish. Or.
Breyet, B.
Cornelis Troost, sulphur yellow self,xx. van T.
C van de Windt, white, dwarf. Or., B.
David Bles, pearl & pale blue.van T., Wal.,
David Tenners, B.
Der Kinderen, B. "this and van der Neer received from different growers are identical and have pleasing olive green falls and smoky blue standards, apparently unique coloration". Or.
D.Haring, white, tall. Or.
E.B.Garnier, dark blue, tall. Or.
Frans Hals, S.pale blue, F.cream and yellow. van T. B.
"yellow and black" Wal.
Golden Glory, unique yellow. Or.
Gabriel Metsu, pearl, orange, and blue. Wal.
Hackaert, S.pale purple-blue; F.light blue. van T., Wal., B.
Hart Nibbrig, luminous blue. Wal., Or., B.
Hartz, B.
Hobbema, B.
Huchtenburg, S.white tinged blue, F.yellowish orange.van T., B.
Imperator (filifolia) deep blue, late. Or. Wal., van T.
Jan Both, canary. Wal.
Jan de Bray, yellow. Wal.
Jan Stein, white and lemon. Wal.
J.Weissenbruch, pale mauve self. Or.
Leonardo de Vinci, S.lemon, F.yellow. Or.
Pieter de Hoogh, blue shades. Wal.
Munthe, olive and purple-blue. Or., B.
Rachel Ruysch, sulphur. Wal.
Ravesteyn, white tinged pearly blue, large and strong. van T.
Rembrandt, rich deep blue, conspicuous orange splotch, fine. van T., Wal., Or., B.
Roland Holst, B.
Seeghers, S.pale blue, F.yellow and orange, tall, extra early. van T.
Sweerts, deep blue self. van T.
Titian, S. blue, F. lighter. Or.
Van Beyeren, pale blue & orange. van T., Wal., Or.
Van der Helst, S.pale canary, F.yellow, massive. van T., Wal., Or.
Van Everdingen, S.white, F.pale yellow and orange. van T., Wal., Or.
White Excelsior, finest large white, mid-season. Or.

The Dutch Iris in California

E. O. Orpet

In the whole family of iris, and it is a very large and varied one, there has not yet appeared such a valuable and decided departure as this "race" of bulbous irises. We have only discovered their adaptability to our conditions within the past year or two for when the embargo went on there was a hue and cry for stocks of the Spanish Irises and not a word was heard of the Dutch at that time. Now, however, it is not too much to expect that in a very few years the Spanish will no longer be a factor in the trade.

A few breeders in Holland seem to have crossed several early flowering species indiscriminately; thus I. tingitana has given light lavender blues with broad foliage; I. filifolia (Praecox) has added the dark blue; I. lusitanica all the glorious shades of yellow from rich golden to lemon with gradations to white in the standards; I. hispanica grace and colors such as bronze, and now in the newer ones obtained last, Munthe for instance, there seem to be traces of I. reticulata.

One might take up these species and consider them briefly from the cultural standpoint to see what has been eliminated for most true species have their failings, weakness, or other traits, that make them difficult to cultivate. Until recently it has been very difficult to flower I. tingitana except under the best possible conditions. It requires thoro cooking during the summer with not a drop of water to induce growth until the fall rains begin, and with us this ripening process must occur in the soil for normally this is dry whereas, near, or at the coast, there is sufficient moisture in the air to start root action as early as August even tho the bulbs are stored in shade under cover. This fact made the growers hurry them back to the soil to work up a stock because otherwise they produced yard long foliage but no flowers even from huge bulbs. We know that apparent neglect, or very late planting, will induce bloom. While reasoning along these lines, Dr. David Griffiths might be quoted when he states in the Bulletin on Tulip Culture, that the bulbs contain no flowers when first matured, or lifted, but that the buds are formed afterwards during the seeming resting stage and that hence storage under proper conditions is of vital importance. The case is probably the same with I. tingitana and we plan to experiment upon this still open question.

Iris praecox (filifolia) is an early form of I.xiphium, but later than the Tangier iris. Here in California it is a good grower but often too short stemmed to produce marketable blooms. By segregation we may perhaps eliminate this undesirable trait. The Dutch growers already offer selections of this iris and the one called Imperator is a glorious late blue, quite the best in its season and so constant that we suspect a hybrid origin.

We were singularly fortunate in securing a fine lot of I. lusitanica by accident mixed with filifolia. Prior to this we did not know the species but now value it highly for its varied form and color and many flowers to the stalk. Its season is the longest of them all.

These three irises are the potent factors that give us 2 ft. stalks bearing several flowers. The unopened buds develop in water and may be cut here in California and shipt to Chicago markets. The increase is something of interest to all growers. We find that from five to eight bulblets are produced from the parent bulb each season and to our surprise our largest crop of bloom this year was from these off-sets. There seems to be no disease in the stock and our only enemy is the root-aphis

which makes it necessary to lift the bulbs and fumigate them with cyanide each season.

As to the culture of these Dutch Irises there seems to be no great difficulty. A well-drained soil is essential for if there is standing water for any length of time loss of roots will follow but this might be expected of any crop. Until this season we have planted in rows but in the future will plant in beds for economy of space. Our great expense is the winter crop of weeds tho a mulch of strawy manure both nourishes the bulbs and keeps the weeds down. Tho our rains cease in April the irises are not wholly ripe until June, in fact their period of development coincides with that of the Freesia which should prove a good alternating crop.

It is too much to expect that these irises will be hardy north of Washington in the Eastern states for they begin to grow in the winter and flower from February to May. There is, however, a great field for forcing them under glass as in quality they surpass the Spanish and flower at least two months earlier while the Spanish are slow and must take their own time. They will soon find their place when American grown stock is sufficient to warrant their use as a winter flowering bulb. Holland stocks are limited and the prices are 20% higher this year.

It is an interesting feature of these irises that seeds are produced in abundance and germinate readily. We always cut off the capsules except when cross-fertilized as seed formation greatly weakens the bulb. We already have seedlings with I. susiana as a pollen parent tho there may be no real cross as the two are so unrelated and "Susie" is fussy.

We have over fifty varieties under cultivation imported from the two principal Dutch growers, but many will be eliminated after the bulbs are released by the government as some are too much alike and others are too low growing for use as cut flowers. My recommended list may seem long but there are early, mid-season, and late varieties and the several color groups must be multiplied by the seasons to secure the continuity that lasts, in California, over two months.

Odd Bulbous Irises*

Irises of the Juno and Reticulata sections are, for the most part, not well-known, partly because of their cultural requirements, but perhaps even more because, in their season, they come into competition with more showy spring flowers. Their value lies in their unusualness and in their delicacy of form and color. It is, however, unfortunate that Quarantine 37 should have coincided with the increase in iris interest as importation is our chief source of supply.

The Juno irises are natives of Southern Europe and Asia and require the thorough drying out in summer that occurs in their native habitat. Both in root and stalk they possess an "un-iris" look. The bulbs have thick, fleshy storage roots and the stalk, carries deeply channeled leaves that suggest a dwarfed plant of Indian corn. The plants prefer a heavy clay soil, tho the more adaptive members of the group often thrive in well-enriched sand, and they may be propagated either by offsets, or possibly by adventitious buds that are formed on pieces of the fleshy roots. Seedlings take four to five or more years to flower.

*Adapted from "Bulbous Irises", by Sir Michael Foster and "The Genus Iris", by W. R. Dykes.

Iris bucharica.
Typical of the Juno Irises.

Of the dwarf early flowering species both persica and alata, the Scorpion Iris, have been grown for three centuries. I have flowered both in my Massachusetts garden, but the early frosts and lack of later drought have proved fatal. Further south, however, I have known of established groups of persica in old-time gardens. This occurs in various color forms, some pale yellow and creamy white, others of lavender, or red-purple, hue and the "beard" becomes a ridge, or crest, often of a contrasting golden-orange. As in others of the Junos the crests of the styles are enlarged and conspicuous while the standards are very small and in their horizontal position suggest a bristle or wing depending upon their size. Persica blooms in February and March while alata is a true winter bloomer and may be flowered from October to March. There

Typical of the Reticulata group.

are both varying purple and white forms, I. palestina might be called a weaker, eastern form of alata and like caucasica and other lower growing species has little of garden interest.

With I. sindjarensis, the earliest of the tall Juno irises to flower, we come to a more interesting group. This is bluish to lilac in tone, while bucharica is a contrast of white and golden-yellow, and orchioides white to olive yellow, and the rare Warleyensis of violet tones. They vary from one to two feet in height and bear many flowers in the axils of the leaves. Comparatively speaking they are not difficult to grow under ordinary garden conditions and have existed even in my garden for a brief span of years their curious flowers appearing in early spring.

With Iris Rosenbachiana the Juno characteristics are less marked and as the flowers appear while the leaves are still short the color is striking. Purple, yellow, and white in combination is dominant, but the differences are innumerable. The plants bloom with the Reticulata group, but seems to require a lighter soil and a good summer baking. Its extreme variation from seed and relative ease of culture combined with gaudy coloring makes it a fascinating species to play with.

We thus find among the Junos winter blooming species of which alata is the loveliest and well-worthy of pot treatment in the cool house, early spring flowering things like persica and Rosenbachiana, and interesting leafy tall forms like bucharica or sindjarensis that always attract the attention of the garden visitor by their distinction.

The Reticulata group presents far less variation in form, or height, color, or time of bloom. The bulbs are netted, the leaves conspicuously ribbed and sharply pointed, the single flower rather delicate in all its parts. In cultivation they are rather capricious sometimes becoming thoroughly established and persistent for a generation and at other times very evanescent owing to disease, or lack of lime, or good drainage. As with the Spanish irises they may be lifted after flowering, but personally I prefer an established colony. I. reticulata var. Krelagei with its deep red-purple seems to be more common than the bluer type, and histrio and histrioides tho botanically distinct are very similar and give us light blue to deep purple hues contrasting small blotches of a darker tone. I. Vartani blooms at Xmas and is not suited to our northern conditions; the rare yellowish Danfordiae and Bakeriana follow shortly; Krelagei is a good ten days earlier, but with reticulata and the rest are adapted to even a northern garden. They do not compete with the crocus in effect, but groups in the rock-garden are full of fascination and for most of us usher in the iris season.

At so early a season there are few flowers to use with them and I prefer a planting of low evergreen mat plants like Mentha Requieni, or Thymus lanuginosus. The Winter Aconite with its green-yellow flowers, or the delicacy of Crocus stellaris, or Thomasinianus, are in scale with the iris, but Bulbocodiums, Puschkinia, and many other of the early bulbs seem actually too big and the blueness of scillas and chionodoxas seems too intense for the iris colors. The weather is apt to be inhospitable, however, at this season and some day I hope to have a wee alpine house where even the winter blooming alata and Vartani may find a home. Those who live to the southward are fortunate in this respect.

M. Hoog refers to the Juno irises as follows:

Iris sindjarensis which flowers in March is larger than persica and bears several pale blue flowers in the axils of the leaves, Iris sind-pers, a hybrid raised by my firm (sindjarensis x persica) is a delicate porcelain blue and I. persica Heldreichi x sindjarensis has given Sindjareichi with bright blue flowers. Others are Sindpur and Sindpur Amethyst (Sind. x persica purpurea), pursind Harbinger and Ruby (reciprocal cross).

Mr. R. W. Wallace considers the following of the highest class.

Reticulata	Tingitana	Willmottiae
Histrioides major	Boisseri	Sindjarensis
juncea	Bucharica	Orchioides
persica Heldreichi	Warleyensis	

By-Paths Among the Irises

Mrs. E. P. McKinney

We applaud and rightly, the troops of royalties, tall and great, which the breeders are giving us for our gardens; but is there not a bit of disquiet, when the foremost English breeder states that the Irises of the future will average between three and four feet in height and when the leading English grower, after a wonderful description of a new introduction cautions that a stake is necessary for its blooming stalk because of size and height?

In concentration on size and height and the zeal to accomplish the phenomenal are we not in danger of losing much that is exquisite and which, just because of its low stature and small flower, fills a place in our gardens that the four to five foot giant cannot fill? Isoline's grandeur of vestment, proudly carried, calls forth ecstatic admiration, even as Eden Phillpotts asserts, but restful comfort is found in the useful cool white of Mrs. Horace Darwin which is so lavishly and unfailing given or in Wyomissing's creamy pink, equally lavish and, as Mrs. Cleveland suggests, so lovely with the pink bronze and ruby velvet of tall Jacquesiana.

"Ye cannot be baith grand and comfortable" is the friendly admonition carved on an old mission doorway in Southern California. This is written in plea to our breeders that everything not measuring up to "grand'uns" to quote the Reverend Mr. Jacob, be not forthwith banished, but tried yet a little longer to see if by its fine color and floriferousness it may not prove worthy. My conscience hurts me, even yet, that I did not protest in behalf of a small white, the lower petals at right angles, striped in exact parallels with a gray so soft that the flower seemed alternately opaque and transparent white. For cutting or for close-by nooks in border or rock-garden it would be exquisite. When banishment was decreed for the whole lot, I was timid in the prescence of greatness but, because that little flower has tugged at my memory all summer, I am writing Miss Sturtevant to try and find it in the grounds of the charitable institution to which it was going with its neighbors.

Some day the dwarf irises will be appreciated as they deserve to be. The gems already existing in this class have been somewhat obscured by the introduction of the "hybrid pumilas". Some of these are good and many are bad because of squatness of growth and huge flowers entirely out of proportion to the size of the plant. Cyanea is an offender despits its good color as is Orange Queen.

I.coerulea, a true pumila with tiny flowers in proportion to growth and almost a sky blue, blooming with Cottage Maid tulips and white single hyacinths needs only to be seen to be coveted. No one who has had a broad ribbon of the tiny deep purple pumila, slipping out from white arabis and Golden Spur daffodils and running down a slight western slope to find rest amid pink and white hyacinths will willingly be without this April delight. In mid-April some years ago, I was directing a colored gardener in the digging of plants for a friends new garden. In his work he passed just such a planting at the moment when the low westering sun was taking the purple tones and giving in exchange the golden ones making rubies all up and down the row. He stopped still and was silent a second and then, turning to me, he eagerly asked, "When kin we all hav sum o'dat?"

The creamy globular flowers of I. Statellae are delightful in growth and lovely for cutting. Its fine late autumn and early winter foliage makes an interesting detail in a "green garden", and as three year clumps force perfectly it is an unusual and welcome indoor decoration

for February. A nine by twelwe flat has given for three successive winters, without other care than top-dressing of bone meal and fresh soil, eighteen or twenty spikes of flowers as fine as the out-door blossoms. The height of the stalk varies from ten to eighteen inches and many of the scapes are two-flowered. This same flat is being tried again this winter despite a feeling that too much is being demanded but I am so curious to see what it will do this fourth season and I have allowed it to be well-baked in the summer sun and I have top fed it. It is worthy of note that Irises, after buds are well-formed and near opening, are best out of direct sunlight but in strong light. Hot sun thru glass is too much for their delicate texture.

Other dwarf or small flowered Irises are also charming. The rich wines of Socrates make a fine foil for the creams of Statellae. Mr. Morrison has enticingly pictured for us the red and blue-purple of I.graminea with its own arching foliage in a bowl of cream pottery on an ebony pedestal. The fragrance of this iris is that of ripe apricots and its foliage remains good thruout the season.

Iris gracilipes called by Mr. Dykes "the most fairy-like of all irises" lifts above narrow soft foliage, on slender branched eight-inch stalks, its lilac and white delicately fimbriate blooms and never fails to call forth the exclamation on first sight "Oh, the little darling, what is it?"

Iris cristata spreads carpets of lavender and gold for May's festival and gives out an intriguing fragrance akin to that of the wild crab blossom. Picked just as the buds are expanding and placed in a low silver of crystal bowl with lilies of the valley or its own foliage it makes the daintiest possible table decoration. Mrs. Wilder suggests its use in the garden near the scarlet Geum Mrs. Bradshaw and Mr. Morgan well calls it "an easy beauty". Used as a detail in a moist corner of the rockery or in colonies and borders in a sunny glade of the woodland it cannot fail to delight. It seeds fairly readily and gives fair germination if sown as soon as ripe and some of the seedlings bloom the second year. There is slight variation from type in the matter of color and the white form is as exquisite as it is rare.

In the Californian natives Eastern gardeners have new delights ahead. Tried in a small way they have proven hardy in my North New Jersey garden. The grace of stem and wide range of color, cream, yellow, rose, pink, lavender and deep purple, will make them coveted plants for the garden as well as delightful subjects for cutting. The flower in shape and size is suggestive of the Spanish iris.

The explosions of yellow vanilla-scented bloom from I.arenaria, a wee immigrant from Hungary, are suggestive in their disproportion to size of plant of nothing so much as of the volume of sound that comes in song from the tiny throat of the ruby crowned kinglet. Like the Kinglet's song too, the bloom is fugitive. The scapes, however, are two-flowered and a good clump gives more than one flowering. Frugal in its demands of a hot sandy, well-fertilized plain and a careful mulching against winter's thaws, it resents emphatically any encroachment of creeping friendly plants on its domain.

These are the small things that, so far, have proven their right to my affection. Others, too, are worthy. The deep-colored Parvar and slightly lighter Paracina with foils of yellow or cream white chosen from the dwarfer forms of the late blooming bearded irises make interesting details even in the great pagan riot of iris color in the garden. Among the early flowering, reticulata in red-purple, lutea, a pale yellow pumila hybrid, The Bride in white and Schneekuppe a warmer white but not a good grower with me, are all worthy. I may admire the grandeur of a novelty but too much grandeur does not add to the beauty of the garden and often it is the wee thing that calls forth my real affection.

Iris iberica ochracea.
A typical oncocyclus variety.

Description of Varieties, Part III

In the following descriptions I have attempted to incorporate under "Remarks" the apparent effect of the variety or its similarity to other varieties in some particular. In that such remarks are matters of personal opinion only they actually detract from the accuracy of the description and yet, I hope, will make it possible for the reader to more readily visualize the variety. I find also that in making records a conspicuous haft is often a marked point in the general effect; E. G. a self-colored pallida often has a conspicuously light haft or center so that in effect it is a bicolor. The use of the word conspicuous really means that the difference is clearly perceptible from some little distance and in many cases gives a distinctive touch to the flower or mass effect. Without actual comparison with a color chart this illusive distinction may prove a deciding factor in identification. I wish to emphasize the fact that the parts of the description are given very much in the order of their importance; first the class and hue and tone of color, then the brief and detailed description, and finally the personal remarks. If conspicuous, minor points like the beard, styles, or haft are mentioned in the "brief" description whereas ordinarily they are a mere detail. For close identification these minor points are the quickest to refer to as slight differences of color are variable.

For full explanations of the methods and terms used descriptions I must refer you to Bulletin 6.

The figures following the name give the symposium ratings and in parentheses the number of jurors voting, this last a point that influences very largely the value of the rating. The ratings on all varieties introduced since 1916 are tentative.

ALBICANS 73 (9)

(Germanica)

Self, W. Lange, 1860

Brief. Pure white thruout with faint primuline yellow reticulations at center; growth vigorous in warm climates but poor in the north; 18 in.

Details. F. flaring to drooping; pointed beard white but deep yellow at base; foliage short, often twisted; flower very fragrant.

Remarks. A native of Yemen but widely distributed by the custom of planting it in Mohammedan cemeteries. The variety Madonna with blue flower and purple flushed spathes is rarely cultivated. Albicans is of value for its early bloom and purity. syn. Princess of Wales.

AMBASSADEUR 94 (11)

Bicolor, VR & OY Blend (d) Vilm. 1920

Brief. Large; S. hyssop violet dulled by the antimony yellow flush that pervades the entire center of the bloom; F. very velvety violet carmine; stalk stout, well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 40 in.

Details. Color intensified by dark wire edge on all segments; beard conspicuous, orange, brown specked; haft white, ochre veined, reverse green; F. drooping.

Remarks. Unexcelled to date as a bronzed bicolor with the coloring of Jacquesiana, Prosper Laugier. etc. but far larger, taller and better branched.

ANGELO

Bicolor, VR-V (m) Hort, 1920

Brief. Large; S. Lavender violet, tips adpressed; F. pleroma violet, straight-hanging; stalk well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. F. slightly twisted at tips and waved; haft finely reticulated chestnut; beard white, yellow tipt.

Remarks. On the lines of Lady Foster but rather deeper in color and in appearance a Trojana seedling.

ANN PAGE 86 (6)

Bicolor, V. (m)

Hort, 1919

Brief. Large; S. light wisteria violet, conic; F. to Bradley's violet, drooping with flaring tip; stalk high but well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. Haft conspicuous, slightly yellowed, reticulated Sanford brown at base; beard conspicuous, white, yellow tipt.

Remarks. A dull lavender flower of Caterina type but with a more conspicuous haft. Ill. in The Gardener's Chronicle, 3, 11, 1922. A. M. Chelsea, 1920.

ARMENIAN 75 (5)

Bicolor, RV blend (d) Millet, 19-

Brief. S. drab gray flushed with the aniline yellow of the styles; F. litho purple, flaring; beard conspicuous, orange; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Segments rather narrow, S. arched and open; haft conspicuously flushed violet.

Remarks. Not a large flower but effective in mass, the dark red-violet tones lit by the conspicuous beard and haft.

AURORA 74 (7)

Self, RV. (1) Foster, 1909

Brief. Light mauve to lilac conspicuously lighter on haft and style; a typical pallida in branching and growth; 3 ft.

Details. S. overlapping; F. drooping, slightly incurved, convex; beard white, orange tipt.

AUTOCRAT 79 (4)

Bicolor, VR-V. (m) Cleveland, 1920

Brief. S. light lavender violet, arching; F. a darker haemotoxylin violet fading to a conspicuously veined haft; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base. S. revolute, frilled; F. slightly waved at tip, flaring; color intensified by a dark wire edge.

Remarks. A flower of Hiawatha type, perhaps a bit larger, but equally effective in mass.

BALBOA

(Parisiana x mesopotamica)

Bicolor, RV (m) Mohr, 1923

Brief. Large; mauve to manganese violet; stalk high and widely-branched; growth vigorous; to 4 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. flaring; beard white, yellow tipt; fragrant.

Remarks. F. C. C., M. H. S. 1920.

BALLERINE 94 (5)

Bicolor, R-V (m) Vilmorin, 1920

Brief. Large; S. pearl blue; F. manganese violet; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; to 42 in.

Details. Segments toothed; S. overlapping, frilled; F. straight-hanging; haft conspicuous, yellowish, reticulated burnt orange; beard white, orange tipt; fragrant.

BARONET 80 (3)

(Caterina x Mrs. G. Darwin)

Bicolor, V (m) Sturt. 1920

Brief. S. chicory blue; F. deepening conspicuously to Bradley's violet below the beard; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 40 in.

Details. F. straight-hanging. pinched; haft white reticulated with tawny olive.

Remarks. Distinctively blue-toned, large, well-branched, but not of fine form.

BARTON HARRINGTON 79 (6)

Bicolor, R & Y (d) Fryer, 1919

Brief. S. empire yellow; F. velvety maroon with ¼ inch yellow border; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; styles yellow; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. A brilliant Iris King, underrated if anything.

BLUE BIRD 83 (2)

(pallida x cengialti)

Self, V (m) Bliss, 1919.

Brief. Bradley's violet; stalk well branched, growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. S. arched; F. incurved; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Small but effective in mass for its blue tone.

BLUE LAGOON 81 (3)

((Cordelia x Thorbeck) x (Mme. Chereau x ?))

Bicolor, VB-V (m) Bliss, 1919

Brief. Light dull blue lavender, the color deepening markedly below beard; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. ruffled; F. drooping, waved; haft white; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Small but many flowered, blue-toned, the blotch below the beard distinctive; effective in mass.

BLUET 74 (6)

(Dalmatica x cengialti S.)

Self, V (1) Sturt. 1918

Brief. Early, pale wistaria violet; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. S. domed; F. drooping with flaring tip; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Form of Drake. cool blue-toned; effective in mass.

BRIONENSE 69 (10)

Self, RV (m) ?

Brief. Bicolor in effect, mauve to pleroma violet; stalk slender, well-branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.

Details. Foliage slender; F. rather rounded; beard tinged with blue at base.

Remarks. Among the earlier of the tall bearded irises. Mandraliscae and others are of similar type.

CAMELOT 81 (7)

Plicata, VR-V. (1) Bliss, 1918

Brief. White, delicately frilled and tinged light lavender violet; stalk very well and widely branched; growth vigorous; to 4 ft.

Details. S. with tips adpressed; F. drooping, rather long; haft and claw tinted dusty olive.

Remarks. A warm white plicata with Mme. Chereau type of markings.

CARMELO

(Korolkowi x germanica Major)

Self, V (m) Mohr, 1923

Brief. Light hyssop violet thruout and finely veined darker; stalk well-branched; growth very vigorous for a Korolkowi hybrid; to 3 ft.

Details. Shape of Korolkowi; spathes flushed maroon; beard bluish, orange tipt; pollen light blue.

Remarks. In Massachusetts this has proved thrifty but a shy bloomer but in California it is as thrifty and free as a pure bearded iris. It is comparable to Hoogiana in color.

CECILE MINTURN

Self, VR. (1) Farr, 1922

Brief. Ruffled, lilac to rose purple; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tends to twist; the haft and styles light; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Size and habit make this a real addition to the "pink" selfs.

CLUNY 86 (6)

Self, RV. (1) Vilmorin, 1920

Brief. Very large; bicolor in effect, mauve to pale lavender violet; stalk high and well-branched; growth vigorous; to 42 in.

Details. Foliage lax, broad; S. floppy; F. drooping; haft yellowish, the burnt sienna reticulations conspicuous.

CONQUISTADOR

(Juniata x mesopotamica)

Bicolor, V (1) Mohr, 1923

Brief. Very large; pallid to lavender violet; stalk, low, well, and widely branched; growth vigorous; 42 in. in Mass; to 5½ ft. in Calif.

Details. Fragrant; S. domed, wider at top; F. drooping; haft light, veined Prussian Red; beard conspicuous; white, yellow tipt, blunt.

Remarks. Fine color, unusual size and height.

DEJAZET

Bicolor, RV & O blend (m) Vilm, 1914

Brief. S. pale purplish vinaceous flushed and flecked vinaceous tawny; F. flushed light perilla purple at center; stalk well-branched; growth moderate; to 2 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. erect, ruffled; haft and edge of styles amber yellow; beard orange.

Remarks. The dull orange and red-violet is softened and dusty in effect tho lit by yellow at the center; distinctive coloration.

ECKESACHS

Bicolor, VR-V (m) G. & K. 1920

Brief. S. light lavender violet, cupped; F. haematoxylin violet, drooping; stalk well-branched; growth rampant; to 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; haft white, conspicuous, heavily veined, spathes flushed; styles white with lavender keel.

Remarks. Very close in color to Autocrat and with more blue than Hiawatha.

E. H. JENKINS

Bicolor, V (m) Bliss, 1919

Brief. S. pallid violet; F. litho purple fading to edge; stalk very well-branched; growth vigorous; 45 in.

Details. S. arched, revolute; F. straight-hanging, pinched; haft olive flushed, conspicuous; beard conspicuous. white, yellow tipt; spathes flushed.
Remarks. Unusually free blooming blue-toned bicolor.

E. L. CRANDALL

Plicata, RV (1) Farr, 1915
Brief. White' the styles and ½ inch border on the standards and reticulations on the haft mauve; growth moderate to vigorous; to 27 in.
Details. S. arching, ruffled; F. flaring, circular, ruffled; beard white, orange tipt.
Remarks. Reported as "subject to blight". A flower of fine form and an effective contrast of mauve and white.

EMIR

Bicolor, V (m) Yeld. 1918
Brief. Large; S. light lavender; F. Bradley's violet; stalk flexuous, well and widely branched; growth moderate; to 42 in.
Details. Foliage lax; S. floppy; F. straight-hanging with flaring tips; haft white tinged Colonial buff and heavily veined; claw flecked; flower very fragrant.
Remarks. Type of Lord of June but bluer and with narrower and more flaring falls.

FLAMMENSCHWERT

Bicolor, O-YY & OR (d) G. & K. 1920
Brief. S. and styles empire yellow; F. velvety Diamine brown with yellow border; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.
Details. S. cupped; F. flaring to drooping; haft conspicuous, the heavy veins continuing to the middle of the blade; beard sparse, orange.
Remarks. An improved Fro with darker falls and a wider contrasting border; should rate above 8. and prove effective and free flowering.

FRANK M. THOMAS

(Anna Farr x Minniehaha?)

Plicata, VR-V (1) Thomas, 1922
Brief. S. flushed and lightly sanded lavender violet; F. cream white, the haft reticulated lavender violet; styles with light fawn edge; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. Flower rather long and of heavy substance; S. arched, ruffled; F. drooping to incurved; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt.

FRYERS GLORY 75 (4)

Bicolor, RV-R blend (d) Fryer, 1919
Brief. S. russet vinaceous with pinker lights; F. brilliant, velvety violet carmine; haft white, conspicuous; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. erect, fluted; F. flaring, ruffled; spathes flushed; beard yellow, brown specked; styles honey yellow at edge.
Remarks. Of the "Glory" strain. Comparable to Jacquesiana and larger and lower.

GEORGIA

Self, RV (m) Farr, 1922
Brief. Amparo to phlox purple with a lighter center; beard conspicuous white, orange tipt; growth moderate to vigorous; to 3 ft.
Details. Foliage slender, yellow-green; S. arching; F. drooping.
Remarks. Probably the most effective "pink" in mass effect.

GLOWING EMBERS

(Sherbert x Alcazar)

Bicolor, RV-R blend (d) Sturt. 1922

Brief. Large; S. light cinnamon drab; F. velvety pansy purple; the orange beard and yellowed center conspicuous; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Foliage and spathes tinged; S. arched; F. drooping.

Remarks. A rich heavy flower its dark tones lit by an orange center.

GNOME

(perhaps Kochi x Amas)

Self, R-RV (d) Bliss, 1920

Brief. Early; intense blackish purple. S. finely veined; F. almost velvety; growth very moderate; 2 ft.

Details. Foliage yellow green; spathes tinged; substance poor; haft whitish; beard white, yellow tipt; S. floppy; F. straight-hanging.

Remarks. Larger and as rich as Kochii; further trial needed to determine their comparative value.

GOLIATH 71 (8)

Bicolor, O-YY & R-RV (d) Cayeux, 1908

Brief. S. dark olive buff lit with dull lavender; F. dark perilla purple; haft and styles olive ochre; stalk low and well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. S. erect; F. drooping; beard conspicuous orange.

Remarks. An open flower of curiously dull olive and red-violet tone.

HAUTEFEUILLE 74 (6)

Bicolor, VR-V (d) Denis, 1910

Brief. S. hyacinth violet; F. velvety fluorite violet; stalk well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. S. arched; F. incurved; haft and styles light; spathes flushed.

Remarks. Small flowers but an effective deep violet in mass.

HEBE 70 (6)

Plicata, W 1854

Brief. White, styles and very faint reticulations hortense violet; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. S. frilled and revolute; F. drooping, ruffled; beard white, orange tipt at base.

Remarks. A charming delicate white plicata.

HIAWATHA 74 (12)

Bicolor, RV (m) Farr, 1913

Brief. S. pale mauve; F. nigrosin violet, veined on white at haft; stalk high but well-branched; growth vigorous; 27 in.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. cupped; F. flaring; beard bluish white tipt brown; dark wire edge to segments.

Remarks. A forerunner of Autocrat, Eckesachs, even Titan and equally effective in a mass planting.

ILSAN

Bicolor, RV-R blend (d) G. & K. 1920

Brief. S. light brownish vinaceous shaded deep olive buff; F. velvety violet carmine; haft yellowish, conspicuous; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. S. arching, claw flecked on violet; F. flaring to drooping; haft and styles with buff flush; crest flecked.

Remarks. Will probably make an excellent dark mass.

JAMES BOYD 70 (9)

Bicolor, RV (m) Farr, 1915

Brief. S. mauve; F. pleroma violet, the conspicuous haft veined chestnut; typical pallida habit; 33 in.

Details. S. cupped, revolute; F. drooping to straight-hanging; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt; crest flecked; wire edge to falls.

JAPANESQUE

Bicolor, RV (m) Farr, 1922

Brief. The light standards held horizontally and often flecked and veined with the pleroma violet of the falls; growth moderate; to 33 in.

Details. Styles almost white; beard conspicuous orange, brown specked.

Remarks. An irregularly marked flower darker but similar to Clematis or Rosette in the flat flowers.

KATHRYN FRYER 81 (7)

Bicolor, VR & Y. (d) Fryer, 1917

Brief. Large; S. sulphine yellow; F. veins becoming velvety violet carmine with a lighter border; stalk high and widely branched; growth slow but vigorous; 33 in.

Details. Flower very open; S. overlapping; F. widely flaring; styles yellow; haft conspicuous sulphine yellow fading to white at center; wire edge at tip of fall; beard orange.

Remarks. Very close to but more brilliant than W. J. Fryer. Distinctive color and branching, good size.

KING GEORGE V

(cengialti x -)

Self, RV (d) Perry, 1911

Brief. Early, litho purple; stalk slender, high branched; growth vigorous; 18 in.

Details. S. cupped; F. flaring; segments rather narrow; beard orange.

Remarks. A free blooming red-violet self, a low Brionense, and useful.

LAURA EMERSON STURTEVANT 79 (4)

(Sambucina x Isola)

Bicolor, V & RV Sturt. 1920

Brief. S. deep lavender; F. velvety Cotinga purple with pale hortense violet border; stalk short branched; growth very slow; 2 ft.

Details. Unexcelled substance; S. domed; F. flaring to drooping; haft white reticulated brown; styles grayish.

Remarks. Exceptional satiny amoena coloring and fine form but recommended for discard due to its slow increase.

LEONIDAS

Self, V (m) ?

Brief. Lavender to hyssop violet, a bicolor in effect; typical pallida habit; 3 ft.

Details. S. domed; F. straight-hanging to incurved, ruffled at tip; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Probably confused with Tineae, Speciosa, and other of the old pallidas, effective but in no way distinctive.

LEWIS TROWBRIDGE 74 (12)

Bicolor, RV (m) Farr, 1913

Brief. S. light mauve; F. shaded manganese violet; typical pallida habit; 33 in.

Details. S. erect, revolute; F. straight-hanging, pinched; beard conspicuous white, red-orange tipt.
Remarks. Repertoire des Couleurs. "S.bright violet (198-1); F. blue-violet shaded rose. (199-3)." Another effective pallida.

MADISON COOPER 78 (3)

Bicolor, O-VV & V-RR (d) Fryer, 1919
Brief. S. mustard yellow; F. velvety burnt lake; stalk short branched; growth vigorous; to 2 ft.
Details. S. erect; F. drooping; haft conspicuous, yellowish, widely veined; beard dense, yellow-orange; styles mustard yellow.
Remarks. A rich variegata of the "Glory" strain.

MADY CARRIERE 79 (6)

Self, blend (1) Millet,
Brief. Palest lavender, styles and haft flushed pinard yellow; blade of fall flushed mauve; typical pallida habit; 3 ft.
Details. Flower open; beard conspicuous, dense, white, orange tipt.
Remarks. Very close to Afterglow but with less yellow at the center and equally close to the slightly larger Nothung.

MAGNIFICA 91 (4)

Bicolor, RV (m) Vilm. 1920
Brief. Very large; S. flushed with pale hortense violet; F. phlox purple, cream to yellow tinted haft conspicuous; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous; to 4 ft.
Details. Foliage tinged a little; flower long, spreading; S. floppy; F. drooping; haft conspicuously reticulated chestnut and orange rufous; beard white, orange tipt; spathes flushed; styles buff at edge.
Remarks. Unusual size and height, effective coloring.

MANDRALISCAE 73 (17)

Self, VR-V (m) ?
Brief. Pleroma violet bicolor in effect due to light styles and dense white beard; stalk well-branched; growth very vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. Foliage deep green stiff; S. ruffled.
Remarks. Rather early cengialti-pallida type; fine mass effect.

MARION MOHR
(Carthusian x -)

Self, BV (1) Mohr, 1923
Brief. Large; pallid blue-violet; stalk very low and well-branched; growth good in warm climate, but variable to north; 4 ft.
Details. Flower long; S. erect; F. drooping; spathes conspicuous, yellow-green; fragrant.
Remarks. A clear, delicate blue lavender of unusual tone, size and height; unfortunately it has winter-killed in Mass. in some years.

MARSH MARIGOLD 87 (4)

Bicolor, O-YY & V-RR (d) Bliss, 1919
Brief. S. and styles sulphine yellow; F. velvety burnt lake with narrow yellow border; stalk short branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. conic; F. flaring to drooping; haft white conspicuously veined; beard white to yellow.
Remarks. The coloring of Madison Cooper, but with a more brilliant border.

MARY ORTH

Bicolor, V (d) Farr, 1922

Brief. S. Bradley's violet and lighter; F. anthracene violet with conspicuously veined light haft; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. S. arched; F. flaring to drooping; haft lemon at base, reticulations burnt sienna.

Remarks. Type of Hiawatha, but should prove darker in mass and a decided improvement.

MARY WILLIAMSON 78 (7)

Bicolor, W & V Wmsn. 1921

Brief. Ruffled; S. white; F. hyacinth violet with wide white border; stalk slender, well-branched; growth vigorous; to 33 in.

Details. S. cupped; F. flaring; an open flower of firm, crisp texture.

Remarks. Color of Rhein Nixe, but of distinctive form and effect.

MASSASOIT 74 (5)

Bicolor, V (m) Farr, 1916

Brief. Verbena to haemotoxylin violet; typical pallida habit; 3 ft.

Details. S. arching; F. flaring to drooping; haft conspicuous, white, heavily veined; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Rather a metallic blue tone.

MAUVINE 76 (6)

Self, RV (m) Dean, 1919

Brief. Mauve to Mathews purple; stalk high and widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Claw and haft flushed honey yellow; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Free flowering, effective and distinct.

MAY MORN

Self, blend (1) McKinney, 1924

Brief. Pale baryta yellow delicately flushed mauve on fall; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. S. cupped; F. flaring; beard conspicuous orange.

Remarks. A soft yellow flushed with pink, distinct for garden planting.

MAY ROSE

Self, RV (m) Clev. 1920

Brief. Amparo to phlox purple; stalk high branched; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. S. slightly uneven in color; claw flecked; F. flaring, a bit ruffled; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Similar to Georgia.

MINNIEHAHA 78 (13)

Bicolor, veined (1) Farr, 1913

Brief. Palest straw yellow, falls widely veined Prussian Red; stalk well-branched; growth moderate; 2 ft.

Details. A short flower, F. flaring to drooping; styles conspicuous, amber yellow; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. Distinct.

MITHRAS 75 (15)

Bicolor, O-YY & RV-R. G. & K. 1910

Brief. S. pinard yellow; F. haft veined on white, blade velvety violet carmine with maize yellow border; stalk high branched; growth rampant; 32 in.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. cupped; F. drooping; beard orange; fragrance of new mown hay.
Remarks. The coloring of Loreley but without the dark markings on the standards.

MME. BOULLET 77 (9)

Plicata, blend (d) Denis, 1919
Brief. S. bordered and flushed deep livid brown fading to tip; F. edged and veined amethyst violet changing to violet carmine on a cream ground; center flushed olive ochre; stalk short and high branched; growth moderate; to 30 in.
Details. S. frilled; F. flaring to drooping; beard yellow, brown specked; segments, even crest with dark wire edge.
Remarks. A Mary Garden type and in color between Mme. Baze and Mme. Louesse.

MME. LOUESSE 81 (4)

Plicata, blend (m) 1860
Brief. Cream white, S. flushed and frilled Chinese violet; F. edged pansy violet; center of flower flushed yellow; stalk high branched; growth moderate; 33 in.
Details. Wire edge to segments, crest flecked; beard white, brown specked with purplish ridge; haft reticulated bright mahogany red.
Remarks. Between Mme. Boullet and Mme. Sevigne in color; clear, attractive tones.

MOLIERE 85 (6)

Bicolor, RV (m) Vilm. 1920
Brief. Large; S. mauve; F. petunia violet; stalk widely branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Foliage broad; S. cupped; F. straight-hanging to incurved; haft conspicuous; beard orange; edge of styles and haft flushed yellow.
Remarks. Of Merlin color, but even larger and deeper toned.

MORT SANFORD 70 (2)

Bicolor, YO-O & OR (d) Fryer, 1919
Brief. S. Honey yellow; F. the velvety Indian Red veins become confluent, with yellow border; usual variegata habit; 2 ft.
Details. Haft white; styles honey yellow; beard yellow, brown specked; wire edge to falls.
Remarks. Extremely close to Navajo, but perhaps a bit brighter.

MRS. COWLEY 78 (3)

Bicolor, OR-O & RV-R blend (d) Bliss, 1920
Brief. S. russet vinaceous flushed with dahlia carmine; F. velvety violet carmine with narrow light border; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 27 in.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; beard conspicuous, yellow-orange; keel yellow ochre; crest flecked.
Remarks. An opalescent blend of hazel and velvety red-purple.

MRS. J. S. BRAND 70 (3)

Bicolor, R-O & RV-R blend (d) Fryer, 1919
Brief. S. Cameo brown; F. velvety violet carmine, light edge; center flushed mustard yellow; typical variegata habit; to 30 in.
Details. S. conic; F. flaring; beard orange, brown specked; S. with greenish mid-rib; F. with dark wire edge.
Remarks. Similar to Mrs. Cowley, but with minor points of distinction.

MRS. TINLEY

(Loppio x Dalmatica)

Self, VR-V (m) Bliss, 1919

Brief. Lavender to pleroma violet, bicolor in effect; stalk stout, high and widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Early, large, the haft and red-orange tipt beard light as seen from a distance; reticulations redder than falls.

Remarks. Type of Viola, Helena, and many others, but of larger size and good height, probably the best cengialti pallida at its season.

MRS. W. E. FRYER 79 (8)

Bicolor, R-RV Fryer, 1917

Brief. S. palest mauve or often white; F. velvety blackish purple with light edge; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 32 in.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. with tips adpressed; F. flaring; haft white conspicuously reticulated; beard yellow, brown specked; styles flecked.

MYTH 70 (4)

(Oriflamme x Jeanne d'Arc)

Self, V (1) Sturt. 1918

Brief. Large, verbena to light hyssop violet; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. Amas texture; S. cupped; F. straight-hanging; pollen cream.

Remarks. Form and habit of Oriflamme but self-colored.

NAUSHON 74 (4)

Bicolor, RV (d) Sturt. 1920

Brief. S. mauve; F. pansy violet; stalk low, well branched; growth rampant; 30 in.

Details. S. domed; haft yellow; beard yellow-orange; styles dull yellow.

Remarks. Almost the effect of Alcazar as a clump but much lower.

NAVAJO 74 (12)

Bicolor, Y-OO & OR (d) Farr, 1913

Brief. Ruffled; S. honey yellow; F. velvety burnt lake veins on a yellow-white ground; typical variegata habit; 20 in.

Details. Beard yellow, orange tipt; styles primuline yellow; S. with dark wire edge.

Remarks. Very close to Mort Sanford (1919)

NIRVANA 77 (5)

(Cypriana x Mrs. G. Darwin?)

Bicolor, VR-V blend (m) Sturt. 1918

Brief. Lobelia violet with band of vinaceous purple below the orange beard; stalk very low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Styles and edge of haft buff yellow; pollen cream.

Remarks. Of Caterina form and habit; neutralized tones.

OCHRACEA 79 (3)

Bicolor, blend O-YY & RV (m) Denis, 1919

Brief. S. sulphine yellow; F. flushed mauve at center the yellow intensified at the center of the flower; stalk high but well-branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. flaring; segments with dark wire edge; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. Not large, but distinctive and free flowering. Form and blending suggestive of Lord Grey and Rachel Fox.
A. M. R. H. S. 1922. Cert.N.H.F. 1922. Originally named Ochraceaecaerulea and later renamed Sunset.

ODORATISSIMA 78 (8)
(pallida)

Self, RV (m) ?
Brief. Light lavender violet to mauve, center lighter; typical pallida habit; 3 ft.
Details. Very fragrant; S. erect to arching; F. straight-hanging a bit pinched; haft reticulated olive to purple at base; beard conspicuous white very slightly tipt orange.
Remarks. One of the pallidas often found in old gardens. Nomenclature confused.

OLIVIA

Self, RV (1) Hort, 1920
Brief. Light mauve of Caterina form and habit; 3 ft.
Details. Stalk flexuous; haft white, reticulated primuline yellow, spathes flushed.
Remarks. A slightly pinker Caterina. "Stems slender and shaded a distinct blue-purple". "late".

OPERA 87 (15)

Bicolor, VR (d) Vilm. 1916
Brief. S. livid purple; F. velvety, dusky auricula purple; stalk high branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 33 in.
Details. S. erect to arching; F. incurved; edge of styles and haft warm buff; beard conspicuous, reddish, orange tipt.
Remarks. Bright intense violet red bicolor distinctively rich toned; lower than Seminole.

OPORTO 79 (4)

Self, RV (d) Yeld, 1911
Brief. Pansy violet with conspicuous orange tipt, bluish beard; typical cengialti-pallida habit; 3 ft.
Details. A bit early; F. flaring to drooping; rather an open flower.
Remarks. Deep color; distinct in effect at its season.

ORIENTAL 72 (12)

Bicolor, VR-V (d) Farr, 1913
Brief. S. haemotoxylin-violet; F. mulberry purple with conspicuous whitish haft; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. S. with tips adpressed; F. drooping; beard conspicuous, orange.

PAULINE 75 (15)

Self, RV (d) Farr, 1913
Brief. Pansy violet; typical pallida habit; 3 ft.
Details. Beard white, orange tipt; S. arched; F. drooping to straight-hanging.
Remarks. An effective red-purple for garden groups.

PERRY'S FAVORITE 80 (2)
(cengialti)

Self, RV (m) Perry, 1911
Brief. Early; Hortense to pansy violet; cengialti habit; to 2 ft.
Details. Slender thruout; F. flaring; beard orange tipt; haft not conspicuous.
Remarks. Effective low, early, red-purple.

PETIT VITRY 71 (6)

Bicolor, RV (d) Cayeux, 1906

Brief. S. manganese violet; F. velvety dark madder violet with redder reflections; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. S. arched; F. drooping to straight-hanging; haft conspicuous, white; beard conspicuous, white, orange, brown specked; crest flecked.

Remarks. Monsignor coloring.

PHYLLIS BLISS 89 (3)

Self, RV (1) Bliss, 1919

Brief. Mauve to light mauve; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. arched; F. drooping to incurved; haft light, heavily veined Mathews violet; beard white, brown specked.

Remarks. A free flowering mauve.

PINK PEARL

Self, veined (1) Clev. 1920

Brief. Palest mallow pink, haft reticulated mallow purple to apricot; stalk high-branched; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. S. cupped; F. incurved; styles and claw flushed buff.

Remarks. Delicate clear tints.

PORCELAIN 71 (9)

Self, V (m) Foster, 1909

Brief. Light hyssop violet, bicolor in effect; stalk high and widely branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. flaring at tips; spathes flushed; beard conspicuous, orange tipt.

Remarks. Free flowering but not distinctive in color.

POWHATAN 80 (14)

Self, R-RV (m) Farr, 1913

Brief. Phlox purple to Rood's violet; typical pallida habit; 38 in.

Details. S. arching; F. flaring to drooping.

Remarks. A deeper Georgia; effective.

PRINCE LOHENGRIN

(Juniata x Lohengrin)

Self, VR (1) Mohr, 1923

Brief. S. light mauve; F. lizeran purple; the center of the flower fading to white; stalk, low, well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. open; F. flaring; ruffled.

Remarks. Lohengrin, but taller and well-branched.

PROF. SEELIGER

Self, RV (d) Koehler, 1923

Brief. Ruffled; violet purple, the falls almost velvety; stalk high and well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. arched; F. flaring; haft white, conspicuous; beard white, orange, brown specked.

Remarks. Ed. Michel coloring if not richer; good growth.

PROSPERO

(Leopoldine x Amas)

Bicolor, V (m) Yeld, 1920

Brief. Very large; S. deep lavender; F. anthracene violet, flaring; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; to 4 ft.

Details. S. arching; haft white to cream, conspicuous; beard conspicuous, orange; wire edge to falls.
Remarks. A violet bicolor of splendid size and habit. A.M.Chelsea, 1920.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA 75 (18)

Self, RV blend (m) Barr
Brief. S. purplish lilac; F. Saccardos violet with a sheen of yellow; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.
Details. S. conic; F. flaring; beard orange.
Remarks. Coloring of Quaker Lady; low.

RACHEL FOX 75 (4)

Self, blend (m) Jacobs, 1920
Brief. Olive buff with faint flush of lilac in center of fall; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 33 in.
Details S. arching; F. flaring; segments rather narrow; beard orange.
Remarks. Type of Ochracea; distinct coloring.

RAMONA

(Juniata x Pfauenauge)

Self, R-V & YO, blend (m) Mohr, 1924
Brief. Petunia violet flushed cinnamon brown with haft of orange buff; stalk short branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.
Details. Mignonette fragrance; S. conic; F. flaring; beard orange.
Remarks. Type of Silverado, fine form and substance; unusual blend of colors.

RED CLOUD 78 (16)

Bicolor, VR blend (d) Farr, 1913
Brief. S. purplish vinaceous flushed straw; F. velvety dahlia carmine; stalk high-branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.
Details. S. arching; F. flaring; haft veined on white; wire edge; styles with buff edge; beard yellow, tipt red.
Remarks. A rich squalens, but small.

RHEINTRAUBE

Bicolor, RV-V (m) G. & K. 1920
Brief. S. light wisteria violet; F. madder violet; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.
Details. Haft conspicuous, white; beard white, orange tipt.
Remarks. Hiawatha type.

RHODA 75 (6)

Bicolor, VR (1) Yeld
Brief. S. lilac, cupped; F. rose purple, flaring and reflexed; stalk high branched; growth moderate; 33 in.
Details. Wide blooms; haft reticulated maroon; beard white, orange tipt.
Remarks. Type of Her Majesty.

RINGDOVE 76 (15)

Bicolor. V & Y blend (m) Foster, 1913
Brief. S. deep lavender to olive lake; F. lavender violet at beard to wax yellow; stalk very well branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. Narrow segments; S. arched; F. stiff, incurved; haft cream, reticulated brown to amber yellow; styles olive buff.
Remarks. Apparently mixed with a variety of Her Majesty coloring, but good height.

ROMANY 86 (3)

((Mme. Chereau x Mrs. H. Darwin)x(Maori King x -))

Bicolor YO-O & R blend — Bliss 1919

Brief. S. Chamois; F. ox-blood red; stalk high and short branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. cupped; F. drooping; haft white, widely reticulated, conspicuous; beard yellow, orange tipt; crest dark tipt.

Remarks. "Early". "A veined Iris King".

ROMEO 80 (7)

Bicolor, Y & R-RV — Millet, 1912

Brief. Citron yellow; F. lilac V-shaped center, almost velvety Roods violet at sides; variegata habit; to 30 in.

Details. Edge of styles and haft yellow; beard orange; foliage tinged at base.

Remarks. Striking and uniquely marked.

ROSALIND 73 (4)

Self, RV (1) — Bliss, 1921

Brief. Pale mauve to lilac, bicolor in effect; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 39 in.

Details. S. domed; F. drooping, pinched; beard white; styles white at sides.

ROSEWAY 82 (5)

Bicolor, R-RV (m) — Bliss, 1919

Brief. Phlox purple, falls duller; beard vivid orange; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; to 42 in.

Details. An open flower; haft conspicuous, white flushed yellow.

Remarks. A tall Rose Unique.

ROSE UNIQUE 69 (20)

Self, R-RV (M) — Farr, 1910

Brief. Early; Lizeran purple, falls veined phlox purple to Roods violet stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 27 in.

Details. S. over arched; F. drooping; haft white; styles creamy yellow; beard conspicuous, orange tipt.

RUTH RAND 75 (2)

Self, VR-V (d) — Fryer, 1917

Brief. Lavender to anthracene violet flecked redder; stalk slender; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. frilled; F. flaring at tips; beard conspicuous white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Type of Perry's favorite; for a dark group.

SEMINOLE

Bicolor, RV (d) — Farr, 1920

Brief. Bright; S. amparo purple; F. velvety raisin purple; stalk well branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. drooping to straight-hanging; median light line to fall; styles light, ecru at sides; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. H. M. A. I. S. 1920. Type of Opera, but taller.

SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN 71 (11)

(cypriana x -)

Bicolor, RV (m) — Foster, 1909

Brief. S. lavender violet; F. petunia violet; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 4 ft.

Details. Stalk flexuous; S. erect; F. drooping; haft pinkish white reticulated brown to purple; beard long, white, orange tipt.
Remarks. The first of the type exemplified by Lord of June.

SILVERADO

(Juniata x Pfauenauge)

Bicolor, V (m) Mohr, 1924
Brief. S. dull lavender; F. plumbago blue washed at center with Bradley's violet; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.
Details. S. arched; F. horizontal to flaring, ruffled at tips; beard yellow, orange tipt; haft empire yellow at edge reticulated hazel; styles with buff edge.
Remarks. Very distinctive coloring of an unusual dull blue tone with an orange contrast at the center.

SILVIA

Self, V. (1) Hort, 192-
Brief. Large; pale wisteria violet to mauve, bicolor in effect with distinctive brownish vinaceous haft; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. Satiny texture; S. arched; F. straight-hanging with flaring tips; haft washed yellow at sides.
Remarks. As this variety was sent to this country before its introduction in England the nomenclature may be confused. As described it is of the highest quality.

SOLEDAD

(Trojana x -)

Bicolor, Y (1) Mohr, 1924
Brief. Early; S. napthalene yellow; F. amber; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.
Details. Germanica texture; S. floppy; F. drooping; convex; beard conspicuous, orange tipt; very fragrant.
Remarks. Much like an Intermediate but very distinctive in appearance.

STEEPWAY

Bicolor, blend (m) Scott, 1922
Brief. Smoothly blended; S. dark vinaceous; F. auricula purple shading lighter; styles apricot and pale hortense violet; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.
Details. Center of the flower lighter, with reflections of peacock blue and green; texture satiny; S. arched; F. drooping; beard intense orange.
Remarks. H.M.A.I.S.1920. Quaker Lady type of coloring but lighter and brighter.

SUDAN

Bicolor, YO-O & R-RV (d) Bliss, 1921
Brief. S. primuline yellow flushed fawn color; F. velvety raisin purple with a light border; variegata habit; to 27 in.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. with tips adpressed; F. rounded; wire edge to segments; beard conspicuous, orange, brown specked.
Remarks. Rich compact flower, the type of Mrs. Cowley.

SWEET LAVENDER 85 (9)

Bicolor, RV (m) Bliss, 1919
Brief. S. lavender violet; F. Chinese violet; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous to rampant; 42 in.
Details. Compact flower; S. arching; F. flaring to drooping.
Remarks. Distinctive and pleasing color contrast.

SYPHAX 75 (7)

Bicolor, RV — Bliss, 1917

Brief. S. mauve, F. velvety raisin purple flushed ochre at haft, long; stalk high branched, crowded; growth moderate to vigorous; to 30 in.

Details. S. erect; F. straight-hanging; beard conspicuous, orange; styles buff at sides.

Remarks. Distinctive shape and color contrast.

TAMERLAN (74) 13

Bicolor, VR-V (m) — Vilm. 1904

Brief. S. light lavender violet; F. hyacinth violet; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. cupped, floppy; F. reflexed, pinched; haft buff at sides; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. A long rather dull lavender bicolor.

THELMA PERRY 76 (5)

Bicolor, R-RV (1) — Perry, 1913

Brief. Palest mauvette, the falls flushed argyle purple; variegata habit; to 30 in.

Details. Haft white, heavily veined chestnut; beard white, orange tipt.

Remarks. Effective light pink for the garden.

TOM-TIT 80 (8)

(cengialti)

Self, V (d) — Bliss, 1919

Brief. Between mulberry purple and dark violet; cengialti habit; 18 in.

Details. Foliage flowing; F. stiffly horizontal; beard bluish, orange tipt.

Remarks. Valuable at its height and season for massing.

TREGASTEL 75 (3)

Bicolor, RV blend (d) — Millet, 19-

Brief. S. argyle purple flushed apricot; F. velvety dark livid purple; pallida-variegata habit; 30 in.

Details. F. flaring, flecked on reverse; haft light, yellowish; styles apricot at sides; segments narrow.

Remarks. Type of Armenien.

TRINIDAD 75 (2)

Bicolor, RV blend (d) — Denis, 1911

Brief. S. Aconite violet; F. velvety nigrosin violet; center flushed brown and buff; stalk high branched; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. Small; S. open; haft white reticulated brown; beard orange; styles buff at sides with streak of violet from crest down.

Remarks. Coloring of Opera but small.

TRISTRAM 82 (2)

Bicolor, W & Black — Bliss, 1919

Brief. S. white tinted lavender; F. velvety blackish purple; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; claw flecked dark; haft white heavily veined to below beard; beard white, yellow tipt; spathes not flushed.

Remarks. Very close to Thorbeck but apparently sturdier and better branched.

TROOST 84 (8)

Self, veined, R-RV (1) — Denis, 1908

Brief. Light phlox purple, the falls flushed and veined Roods violet; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. arching; F. drooping; beard conspicuous, orange; crest and claw flecked maroon; styles ochre at sides.
Remarks. A tone deeper than Her Majesty; the veins give a lacy effect even from a distance of 20 ft.

TWIN LARCHES

Plicata, blend — Thomas, 1922
Brief. Flushed and veined purplish lilac on cream, the styles and center shaded with amber yellow; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 33 in.
Details. S. arching; F. drooping; haft reticulated ochre red even on reverse; beard conspicuous, orange, brown specked.
Remarks. Mary Garden coloring, but with an amber glow at center.

UTE CHIEF 83 (6)

Bicolor, RV (d) — Farr, 1920
Flower apparently identical with Alcazar but reported as of better growth.

VALERY MAYET 85 (3)

Bicolor, VR blend — Denis, 1912
Brief. S. rose purple flushed ochraceous orange; F. velvety dahlia purple; stalk high branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. S. domed; F. drooping; haft conspicuous, pale Naples yellow; beard conspicuous, orange; styles yellow at sides.
Remarks. Rich, distinctive coloring.

VIOLA 75 (10)

Self, VR-V (m) — Foster, 1913
Brief. Pleroma violet to litho purple; pallida habit; 30 in.
Details. Beard white, orange tipt; F. flaring; texture smooth; haft reticulations reddish at base.
Remarks. Very close to Mandraliscae but carries as a self.

WILLIAM MARSHALL 78 (3)

Self, V (m) — Perry, 1913
Brief. Mauve to hyssop violet; pallida habit 3 ft.
Details. Stalk crowded; flowers large; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt; styles light at sides, broad, erect; Crest fringed.
Remarks. One of the many fine pallidas.

WINDHAM 73 (18)

Self, veined, R-RV (1) — Farr, 1909
Brief. Palest phlox pink falls veined magenta; pallida-variegata habit; growth moderate; to 30 in.
Details. Wire edge to falls; beard sparse, orange tipt; styles buff at sides.
Remarks. An attractive veined "pink" but a poor grower.

WYOMISSING 72 (21)

Bicolor, R-RV blend. (1) — Farr 1909
Brief. S. palest lilac; F. flushed argyle purple below beard; stalk well but short branched; growth rampant; 2 ft.
Details. Foliage yellow green; watered silk effect; S. drooping to incurved; haft widely veined perilla purple; beard conspicuous orange.
Remarks. Creamy pink, small but effective in mass and distinct.

YELLOW MOON

(Shekinah x -)

Self, O-YY (1) Sturt. 1923

Brief. Amber yellow self; pallida habit; to 3 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. drooping to straight-hanging. Haft slightly reticulated old gold; beard yellow.

Remarks. One of a number of self-colored pallida yellows.

List of Varieties Described in Bulletins 6, 7 and 9

Afterglow 6
Ak-sar-ben 7
Albert Victor 7
Albicans 9
Alcazar 6
Amas 7
Ambassadeur 9
Ambigu 6
Angelo 9
Anna Farr 6
Anne Leslie 6
Ann Page 9
Archeveque 6
Armenian 9
Arnols 7
Athene 7
Atlas 7
Aurea 7
Aurora 9
Autocrat 9
Avalon 6
Azure 6

Balboa 9
Ballerine 9
Baronet 9
Barton Harrington 9

Benbow 6
Black Prince 6
Blue Bird 9
Blue Jay 7
Blue Lagoon 9
Bluet 9
Brionense 9
B. Y. Morrison 6

Camelot 9
Canopus 6
Caprice 7
Cardinal 6
Carmelo 9
Caterina 6
Cecile Minturn 9
Celeste 7
Chester Hunt 7
Chlorinda 6
Circe 7
Citronella 6
Clematis 7
Cluny 9
Col. Candelot 6
Conquistador 9
Cordelia 7
Cordon Bleu 7
Corrida 6
Cretonne 6
Crimson King 7
Crusader 6
Cygnet 6
cypriana 6

Dalila 6
Dalmarius 7
Darius 7
Dawn 7
Dejazet 9
Delicatissima 6
Dimity 6
Dominion 6
Dora Longdon 6
Dorman 7
Dr. Bernice 7
Drake 7
Dream 6
Dreamlight 7
Du Guesclin 6
Duke of Bedford 6
Dusk 6

Eckesachs 9
Edouard Michael 6
E. H. Jenkins 9
E. L. Crandall 9
Eldorado 7
Elinor 7
Emir 9
Empire 7
Ensign 7

Fairy 6
Fantasy 7
Fenella 7
Flavescens 6
Florentina 6
Fontarabie 7
Flammenschwert 9
Francina 7
Frank M. Thomas 9
Fro 7
Fryer Glory 9

Georgia 9
germanica 7
Gloire de Hillegom 7
Gold Crest 7
Glowing Embers 9
Gnome 9
Goliath 9
Gov. Hughes 7
Gracchus 7
Gules 7

Halo 6
Harriet Presby 6
Hautefeuille 9
Hebe 9
Her Majesty 7
Hilda 7
Hiawatha 9
Honorabile 7

Ilsan 9
Innocenza 7
Iris King 7
Isoline 6
Ivanhoe 6

Jacquesiana 6

James Boyd 9
Japanesque 9
Joya 6
Juniata 6

Kashmir White 6
Kathyrn Fryer 9
Katrinka 7
Kestrel 6
Kharput 7
King George V 9
Kochi 7

La Neige 6
Lady Foster 6
Laura Emerson Sturtevant 9
Lent A. Williamson 6
Leonidas 9
Leverrier 6
Lewis Trowbridge 9
Lohengrin 6
Lord of June 6
Loreley 7
Lurline 7

Madison Cooper 9
Mady Carriere 9
Magnate 7
Magnifica 9
Majestic 7
Ma Mie 6
Mandalay 7
Mandraliscae 9
Maori King 7
Margaret Moor 7
Marian Mohr 9
Marsh Marigold 9
Mary Garden 7
Mary Gray 7
Mme. Boullet 9
Mme. Chereau 6
Mary Orth 9
Mary Williamson 9
Massasoit 9
Mauvine 9
May Morn 9
May Rose 9
Mercedes 6
Merlin 6
Mid West 7
Minniehaha 9
Miranda 7
Miss Wilmott 7
Mithras 9
Mlle. Schwartz 6
Mme. Cheri 6
Mme. Chobaut 6
Mme. de Sevigne 7
Mme. Denis 7
Mme. Louesse 9
Moa 6
Moliere 9
Monsignor 6
Montezuma 6
Montserrat 7
Mort Sanford 9
Morwell 6
Mother of Pearl 6
Mount Penn 6
Morning Splendour 6
Mrs. Alan Gray 6
Mrs. Cowley 9
Mrs. Horace Darwin 6
Mrs. J. S. Brand 9
Mrs. Neubronner 7
Mrs. Tinley 9
Mrs. W. E. Fryer 9
Myth 9

Nancy Orne 6
Naushon 9
Navajo 9
Neptune 6
Nibelungen 7
Nimbus 6
Nine Wells 6
Nirvana 7
Nuee d'Orage 7
Ochracea 9
Odoratissima 9
Olivia 9
Onnoris 6
Opera 9
Oporto 9
Oriental 9
Oriflamme 7
Our King 7

Pancroft 7
Pandora 7
Parc de Neuilly 6
Parisiana 7
Pauline 7
Perfection 7
Perry Favorite 9
Petit Vitry 9
Phyllis Bliss 9
Pink Pearl 9
Pocahontas 7
Polaris 7
Porcelain 9
Powhatan 9
Prestige 7
Prince Lohengrin 9
Princess Beatrice 6
Princess Royal 7
Princess Victoria Louise 7
Prof. Seeliger 9
Prospero 9
Prosper Laugier 6
Purple-and-Gold 7
Purple Lace 7

Quaker Lady 6
Queen Alexandra 9
Queen Caterina 6
Queen Elinor 7
Queen of May 7

Rachel Fox 9
Ramona 9
Red Cloud 9
Reverie 6
Rhein Nixe 6
Rheintraube 9
Rhoda 9
Richard II 7
Ringdove 9
Rodney 6
Romany 9
Romeo 6
Rosalind 9
Rose Madder 6
Rose Unique 9
Roseaway 9
Ruth Rand 9

Samite 7
Sarabande 7
Sarpedon 6
Seminole 9
Shalimar 7
Shekinah 6
Shelford Chieftain 9
Sherbet 6
Sherwin-Wright 7
Shrewsbury 7
Silverado 9
Silvia 9
Sindjkha 7
Soledad 9
Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau 6
Stamboul 6
Stanley H. White 6
Steepway 9
Sudan 9
Susan Bliss 6
Swazi 6

Sweet Lavender 9
Syphax 9

Taj Mahal 6
Tamar 7
Tamerlan 9
Tartarin 7
Tenedbrae 7
Thelma Perry 9
Thorbecke 7
Titan 6
Tom-Tit 9
Tregastel 9
Trinidad 9
Tristram 9
Trojana 6
Troost 9
Twin Larches 9
Tyrian 6

Ute Chief 9

Valery Mayet 9
Valkyrie 6
Victorine 7
Viola 9
Violacea grandiflora 7
Virginia Moore 6

White Knight 6
Wild Rose 6
William Marshall 9
Windham 9
W. J. Fryer 6
Wyomissing 9

Yellow Moon 9
Zua 7
Zulu 7

GEO. N. SMITH

IRIS - PEONIES - PHLOX

167 Cedar St.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Irises Of The Better Kind

A select collection of both new and old at very reasonable prices. Descriptive price list on request.

H. P. SIMPSON,

R. F. D. 1, Rosslyn, Va.

(not a wholesaler)

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Ask for our Iris List.

NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Better Plants — By Farr

All the latest novelties.
All the standard varieties.
Free Catalog.

BERTRAND H. FARR,

Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
WYOMISSING, PA.

IRIS, GLADIOLUS PRIMULUS, PEONIES and HARDY PERENNIALS

Chautauqua Flowerfield

C. Zeestraten, Prop.

R. F. D. 68, Bemus Point, N. Y.

IRISES AND PEONIES

Well-grown stock of the newer varieties, attractively priced. Price list on request.

C. F. WASSENBERG

VAN WERT, O.

SPECIAL

I can sell a limited number of **PEONY CLUMPS**

Jubilee, M. M. Cahuzac, Primvere, Solange and Walter Faxon.

Ask for prices.

I. S. HENDRICKSON,
Flowerfield, L. I., N. Y.

NEW IRIS SEEDLINGS

Duquesne, Priscilla, Yellowstone. Descriptive folder sent upon request.

C. H. HALL

Ingomar, Wexford, Pa.

Treasure Oak Nursery

Fragments of the rainbow cut to your liking.

IRIS

Your copy of our very fine catalog awaits your request. It is helpful and is sent with our compliments. Send for it.

MAYS LANDING. NEW JERSEY.

BEARDED IRISES

We have on hand a fine lot of cured rhizomes of mixed seedlings which may be planted at any time within the next year. Price 4 cents each in lots of 25 or more.

THE LONGFIELD IRIS FARM

E. B. WILLIAMSON. PAUL H. COOK

BLUFFTON, INDIANA.

The addition by purchase of the complete iris stock of the Peterson Nursery (Mr. William A. Peterson, proprietor) to our planting constitutes what is probably the largest and most comprehensive planting of fine irises in the world.

When in the market for irises come to headquarters.

Clarence W. Hubbard

GROWER OF

PEONIES & IRISES

6144 Lakewood Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IRISES

We are growing most of the best of the newer introductions as well as the best of the older ones. With a view of lengthening the Bearded Iris season in the milder climates, we recommend our seedlings **San Gabriel** and **Lady Lou.**

THE DEAN IRIS GARDENS

Moneta, California

SUNNYMEDE GARDENS

Sharon, Mass.

GLADIOLI—IRISES

Orchadotte Nurseries

Growers of the best in **Irises** and the best in **Perennials.**

Price list on request.

Box 1, West Point, Montg. Co., Penna.

MOVILLA IRISES

are carefully cultivated and correctly labeled. Inferior varieties have been discarded. All new and desirable introductions (American and European) are included.

HIGHEST AWARDS BY AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

Permanent embossed metal labels are furnished free with every variety.

Iris and Peony Descriptive Price Lists sent free on request.

MOVILLA GARDENS

James Boyd **John C. Wister**

Haverford, Pa.

Our Bulletins

(Their Prices and Contents)

With the exception of No. 1, all bulletins are $.50 each to members and $1.00 to non-members. Members receive all Bulletins for the current year without charge. Make checks payable to Frank H. Presby and send to R. S. Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Mass.

No. 1. The Culture of Irises in the United States. June, 1920. This covers the cultivation of the various sections of the Iris family. To members, $1.00; to non-members, $2.00.

No. 2. Garden Irises Past and Present, January, 1921. Tho primarily dealing with the history of Irises there are articles on garden effect, hybridization, and judging.

No. 3. Sir Michael Foster, June, 1920. His life and work with irises; the work of Vilmorin, Andrieux et Cie; visits to American gardens; the iris as a crude drug; and notes on hybridization.

No. 4. Check List, January, 1922. (Published by private subscription). An abbreviated list prepared for inclusion in the Catalog of Standardized Plant Names. It gives the names of current varieties, their date of introduction, the name of the introducer, and reported synonyms. It is indispensable in the make-up of a catalog. No charge.

No. 5. Symposium, May, 1922. Over 700 varieties are rated on a scale of 10 points by a jury of twenty-three of the foremost growers. Lists of varieties arranged in order of merit. These ratings are the best possible guide in ordering.

No. 6. Descriptions of Varieties, Part I. October, 1922. It includes not only the descriptions of most of the varieties rated at over 8.0 but also reprts of the International Conference and the 1922 Exhibits at London and Paris. The list of color terms and methods of description will prove of assistance in arranging irises for garden effect.

No. 7. Descriptions, Part II.—January, 1923. More descriptions, a report of European iris gardens and 1922 novelties, and notes on American seedlings and bud development in irises, with drawings.

No. 8. Check List, October, 1923. A re-issue of No. 4, corrected to Feb. 1923 and alphabetically arranged.

No. 9. William Mohr. Bulbous Irises and Descriptions. Part III. Illustrated.

From March, 1920, to December, 1923, The Flower Grower (Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y.) has carried an official A. I. S. page each month. A pamphlet on Exhibition Policy and Management, Exhibition supplies, and Data cards for descriptions, are available to those particularly interested.

THE GLEN ROAD IRIS GARDENS

Grace Sturtevant, Prop.

Inexpensive varieties will be omitted from our 1924 list (to be issued in Feb.) but we shall offer an even larger selection than before of new and unusual varieties.

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.

Officers

President

JOHN C. WISTER
Clarkson Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Vice-President

WILLIAM A. PETERSON
30 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Secretary

R. S. STURTEVANT
Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Treasurer

FRANK H. PRESBY
95 Upper Mt. Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Regional Vice-Presidents

MRS. SAMUEL H. TAFT, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
T. A. KENNING, 1815 26th Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.
SIDNEY B. MITCHELL, Creston Rd., Berkeley, Calif.
CLARENCE P. CONNELL, Centennial Park, Nashville, Tenn.
W. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ontario.
DR. H. A. GLEASON, N. Y. Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York City.

Directors

JAMES BOYD
Haverford, Pa., (one year)
BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing, Pa., (one year)
MRS. E. P. McKINNEY
Madison, N. J. (two years)
MRS. H. G. LLOYD
Haverford, Pa. (two years)
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
Chicago, Ill. (three years)
HARRY A. NORTON
Ayres Cliff, Quebec. (three years)